The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,153.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J Patterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Galle	6
„ Carwar	29	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	11
„ Cananore	31	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	April 1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Calingapatam	15
„ Cochin	2	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Alleppy	2	„ False Point	16
„ Tuticorin	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	18
„ Colombo	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGEH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	14
April.		„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	1	„ Lingah	21
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Lingah	6	„ Jask	24
„ Bushire	8	„ Gwadur	26
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	30
Arrive BUSREH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	May. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. G. Stevens, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hosken, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREH, 79 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Burnee.		Dewghur.	
Bore.		Malwan.	
Rutnagherree.		Vingoria.	
Jaytapore.		Goa (Panjim) and	
Viziedrog.		Carwar.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rutnagherry.		Goa Panjim.	
Jaytapore.		Carwar.	
Malwan.			

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Modows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month,

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	26	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, B-th Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3123	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Rabot	2809	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3170	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Tetbock	1461	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1564	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,733 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	2077	96	EUROPA	2227	434
ALEXANDRIA	1630	404	INDIA	2260	500
ANGLIA	2233	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1628	404	MACEDONIA	2273	436
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4060	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	2125	1124	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2261	424	SEDONIA	1325	263
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SENACRIA	2147	424
ELIA	1039	99	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Indus are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 200
„	„ to Suez	„ 350
„	„ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH.

THE steam-ship "VINDIMORA" will sail positively on SATURDAY the 27th.

1st Class to Plymouth.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

YEDDO	1,808 Tons about	7th April.	
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and other appliance necessary for a voyage in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RAINTON, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or Short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, S. S. Rainton.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Sewing Machine by Willcox and Gibbs, a full-t ned Harmonium by Alexandre (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, convertible into a Wagonnette, a collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Scrabble to good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in a tent opposite their room Esplanade, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Lieut. G. H. Sawyer.

At 2 P.M.

1 Cow and Calf.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned grand square Piano, a first class English-built Barouche, a handsome English-bu ll light Brougham, a pair of well matched Arab Horses, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Campbell, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses, with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromo-lithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Flexibitton Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Gueseri Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their extensive new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key leve escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT
OF
SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S CONCERT.

The above Concert will take place on the
AFTERNOON OF WEDNESDAY 31st,
under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB, will take place THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

PERCY V. JAMES,
Honorary Secretary.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED MYSELF as WINE and GENERAL MERCHANTS, under the NAME and STYLE of N. B. L. COOPER & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. STRATHCLYDE, Captain Pearson, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & CO.,
Agents for Captain Pearson S. S. Strathclyde.

Bombay, 24th March 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, the COLWA FERRY STEAMER will LEAVE Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 o'clock A.M. instead of 8 A.M. and returning will leave Colwa at 10 A.M.

The DHURRUMTUR FERRY STEAMER will LEAVE Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon, instead of 9-30 A.M. and returning will leave Dharrumtur at 2 o'clock P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
33, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th March, 1875.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening :—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, ESPLANADE; and on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, he will address the Englishspeaking Natives in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION (KHETWADY.)

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held during this week, in the FREE CHURCH (ESPLANADE), from 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., at which Mr. SOMERVILLE, will preside.

The Hymns to be sung at their Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1875 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Perjuries, Perjuries, Crimes, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 16th day of March 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs.	4	8	7 ft. by 12	each...Rs.	10	4
6 ft. by 8	„ ... „	6	8	8½ ft. by 10	„ ... „	8	0
7 ft. by 7	„ ... „	6	0	8½ ft. by 10	„ ... „	10	0
7 ft. by 9	„ ... „	7	12	8½ ft. by 15	„ ... „	15	0
7 ft. by 10	„ ... „	9	10	10 ft. by 10	„ ... „	12	8
7 ft. by 10½	„ ... „	9	0				

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs.	3	8	7½ ft. by 9	each...Rs.	6	0
6 ft. by 6½	„ ... „	4	0	7½ ft. by 10	„ ... „	6	10
6 ft. by 8	„ ... „	4	10	7½ ft. by 12	„ ... „	8	0
7 ft. by 9	„ ... „	5	4	7½ ft. by 13	„ ... „	8	12
7½ ft. by 7½	„ ... „	5	0				

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 3 12

TOWELS.

22 in. by 32 per doz...Rs.	8	8 | 32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs.	11 0
34 in. by 34 „	9	8 | 32 in. by 54 „	14 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERINGS AND SHIRAK STUFFS,
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during the late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospitals in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—Members engaged to PLAY in TO-DAY'S MATCH are requested to be on the ground punctually at 10-30.

HOT CROSS BUNS!—Orders are being registered at BAITY'S, 22, Apollo Street, and Falkland Road.

WANTED, a Brougham, to be used with one or two horses. Also, a serviceable Arab or Australian horse. Ap ly to X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SECOND-HAND, a 14-inch Dumpy Level with silver ring compass by Elliotts, complete. Cost Rs. 250. Price Rs. 150, to en ure quick sale. Apply G. N., at this Office.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; 1874
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,
for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations :—

WHITE SEAL, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 162 0
YELLOW SEAL,	ditto	ditto	„ 202 8
VINO DE PASTO,	ditto	ditto	„ 202 8

or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.

VINO FINO, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 244 0
VINO PURO,	ditto	ditto	„ 270 0

or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS!!!
AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ICE IN 5 MINUTES,
By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s, new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT
of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.
at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY,
OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTO'S AND CHROMOS ON VIEW.
PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

BEST GOLD JEWELLERY,
CHAINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, &c.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, in all colours.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
30, MEDOWS STREET (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,
HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves.'
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaises "*Ready Made*," "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*." "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.]
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Gloves.
Black Cloth Polonaise and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles*."

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 20	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street, C. MARCKS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW "WOODLAND" at Matheran for the season. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60 to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Cor l, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70 to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25 to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set, with stones more or less valuable	40 to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40 to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	1180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady the sales being 12,000 bales, and to-day the tone is unchanged with unaltered prices, the opening telegram giving the probable sales as against 12,000 bales. The American figures are now :—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's receipts.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
" Exports to U. K....	6,000	13,000	7,000
Four days' receipts	24,000	34,000	30,000
" Exports to U.K	12,000	31,000	13,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,116,000	3,331,000	2,981,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,346,000	1,333,000	1,256,000

The Manchester Piece Goods market although firmer is unaltered as regards prices.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92, a decline of 1 per cent. If correct, this indicates a very sudden change in the aspect of the money market, but in the absence of any assignable reason it is difficult to believe such a movement can have taken place.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has shown great firmness, rates at the close being again 1/32d higher. Calcutta advices are credited with the origin of the present advance, but in reality they are now guided there by advices from this side and it can only be supposed that there is something exceptional here which is not apparent in the ordinary course of things to account for the present movement.

We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s. 10¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight....	1s. 10 7-16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight,...	1s. 10 15/32d.	"

On Calcutta business is said to have taken place at rates more favourable to buyers, but no particulars have transpired. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very weak at for Fours Rs. 102, Fours and a half Rs. 103. Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE Market in a general way continues depressed but Bank of Bombay's are a shade firmer, some transactions having taken place at Rs. 720.

COTTON is steady at unaltered prices. The receipts yesterday were 3,597 bales making 26,622 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are steadier at former quotations, say £2 for steamers and £1-17-6 to £2-2-6 for sailing vessels to Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are firm and a fair business has been done to-day at hardening rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	188
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	720
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	$261	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi..	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,250	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	600
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	2650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co	1,410
156	2,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	600
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	545
200	2,000	all	80p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	320
1,5 0	250	all	6[illegible]p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	153
4 0	1,500	all	17[illegible]	Carwar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	130
200	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,900
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	353
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
60,	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L.	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,200
2 0	25	all	100 p.c.	Reasoon Press Co..	550
600	5%	75%	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100.	1,000	75	...	Scindeand PunjabCotton Press Co., Limited.....	925
150	6%	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co	1,063
600	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	110

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,595
600	5,000	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	1,000	6%	...	Bhowanagore M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,660 ex
24%	150	150	10*	Bench Mills.....	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,0 0
3,9 0	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,725
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,090
1 500	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,675
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeewraj Balloo Mills ..	1,150
...	500	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,200
.....	...	...	500	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	120p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,185
4,000	400	all	100*	Oriental	680
600	1,250	37½	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	21[illegible]%	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	24¢
.....	£20	M 3 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	7[illegible]%	do.	Do. New £10 Shares ...	227

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,100
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000	50	all	4p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	200	27p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	18
1,500	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	380
.....	1,0 0	all	40 do.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	2[illegible]	19[illegible]	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
...	2	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ..	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 20th March 1875.

	Open 438½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,052	0	0
Merchandize	1,16,161	0	0
Telegraph	811	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,70,984	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1874. Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	46,062	0	0
Merchandize	1,13,755	0	0
Earth Tr'ns	528	0	0
Electric Telegraph	849	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,61,185	0	0
Increase Rs.....	9,799	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. DUMA, 852 tons, Captain W. Thomson sailed yesterday in ballast for Singapore.

THE BARQUE KERMAIO, 359 tons, Captain T. Rosillo, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 1,365 bales cotton, and 360 cwts linseed.

THE BARQUE MARIE ALFRED, 308 tons, Captain P. Leidere, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's s. s. ASSYRIA, 1,135 tons Captain C. Baselly, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c. via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 975 bales cotton 5080½ cwts. wheat, and 13803 cwts gingellyseed, and 585 cwts. copra.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,888 tons, Captain L. R. Jewett, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 11 365 bales cotton, 1701 cwts. rapeseed, 3.284 cwts. myrabollams, 293½ cwts. coiryarn, 400 cwts. bones, 780 cwts hemp, and 1,800 cwts. linseed.

THE s. s. STRAITS CLYDE, 1,255 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 20th) callings at Malta, Port Said, and Suez via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and child, Miss Parry, and Dr. S McC si'h.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain G. J. Bebat, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from China &c. with China Mail and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Joseph Phillips, and Mr. Francis Ledsrick. She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong, 535 packages tea, 111 cases glass bangles, 73 boxes silk piece goods, 717 boxes preserves, 182 packages umbrellas, 3 boxes white copper, 1 box scales, 4 boxes drums, 3 boxes tin leaves, 15 packages sundries, 2 cases treasure, 200 packages camphor, 9 boxes brass leaves, 20 boxes wax, 300 packages sugar-candy, 15 boxes vermillin, 300 cases fire crackers, 11 boxes China roots, 866 packages China ware, 10 boxes fans, 499 jars, 4 cases pictures, and 5 boxes false pearls. From Singapore —132 pieces timber, 179 slabs tin, 20 cases tea, 380 packages dammer, 165 packages lac, 229 packages pepper, 34 packages cloves 20 bags nutmegs, 150 packages gambier, 6 packages silk, 2 packages fruit, 3 boxes specie, 2 boxes cigars, 5 packages camphor, and 52 pieces E. tmk. From Penang.—400 slabs tin, 500 bags rice, and 1 box cigar. From Calcutta.—2 bags rice, 2 cases piece goods, and 20 packages keeriata.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Kashgar	Babot.....	Shanghai, Feb 26.
24	Strathclyde	Pearson	Liverpool, Feb 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Ocrun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Assyria (s)	Bosel	Genoa, &c.
	Hindoo'n (s)	Cosen..s	Lcol.
	Duna (s)	Thomson	Pore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Barque Ker Malo, Rouille, to Falmouth.
Barque Marie Alfred, Leidere, to Mauritius.
Ship Clydesdale, Jewett, to Liverpool.

The barque Ophir, to Kur achee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
19 Empire of Peace..... Williamson.... Cardiff, Nov 22.
20 St. Foyle ..... Hamilton.....Sunderland, Oct 27.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
19 Thales (s)..... ....
Himfost n (s)..... ....
Chrysolite ....
20 Chancellor ....
Rajpootana(s) ....
Sibylla (s) ....
Curlew (s)..... ....
Atmosphere..... ....

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
20 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.
Patea (s) .... Bombay.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
20 Pere de Famille..... ..... Marseilles via Coast.
Her Majesty .... London.
Adriana .... Northern Ports.
Himalaya (s) .... Calcutta.
Meinam (s) .... Pondicherry and Galle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR A. T. MOORE, Staff Corps, Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure from next month.

CAPTAIN W. E. SIMPSON General List, Infantry 1st Wing Subaltern, 28th Regt. N. I., and Surg Major G. Mills, Indian Med. Dept., are allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

MAJOR A. DURAND, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs from date of departure in May next.

SURG-MAJOR R. G. LOED, M. D. Bombay Med. Est., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Colonel D. BOYD, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations of 1868.

Colonel C. H. PALLISER, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate

SURG-MAJOR F. H. SMITH, M. D., is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years from the 21st December 1874.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Moyle, Colonel, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajcote.
Baumes, Lieut, Be gal E H A. on leave, from Umballa.
Q in, Captain, Bengal Civil Employ, on furlough, from Calpee N W P.

MARCH 24.

Mathias, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Nicholson, Surg Major, Madr s Medical Service, on duty from Mad as.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Fullerton, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 24.

Odevaine, Surg Major, Beng l I M D, on furlough, to Liverpool.
Prendergast, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Crester, Lieut Col, Bengal R E on furlough, to Allahabad.
Sawyer, Lieut Bombay Staff Corps, on duty to C leut's.
McKiller, Surg Major Bengal 1st Cavalry, on furlough to England.
Parkins, Lieut Col, Bengal R F., on furlough, to England.
Bennyson, Captain, Bombay 28th Regt N I on sick leave, to Europe.
Palliser, Col, Bengal 10th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.
Bergman, Captai , Bengal 19th Regt N I, on sick leave, to England.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, Mr. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other stations *en route* for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

Mr. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S
PERFECTED FEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S
12 LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY MICROSCOPE, &c., are also available.

During Mr. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—March 24th, at Colaba, the wife of Major Smith, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURSETJEE—CURSETJEE—March 24th, at Khumballa Hill Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Judge at Ahmednugger, to Soonabai daughter of the late Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—March 19th, at Pondoocottah, the wife of W. J. Anderson, Medical Officer in charge of the Rajah's Dispensary of a son.

STEPHENSON—March 20th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Stephenson, of a daughter.

STURROCK—March 20th, at Nungumbukum, the wife of J. Sturrock, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH

RYVE—March 16th, at Mangalore, Lieut.-Col H. E. Ryves 34th Regiment C. L. I., aged 45.

YOUNG—March 19th, at Madras, Harriet Emel'e Young, relict of the late Colonel W. Young, C. B., deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

IT is generally understood, though we must beg our readers not to suppose we make the statement "on authority," that Sir Richard Meade will be the successor of Sir Lewis Pelly as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda. Sir Lewis, it is well known, had taken leave of absence on account of ill-health, and was on the point of starting for England, when the Government of India requested him to go to Baroda. The special work he was appointed to carry out will be at an end when Sir R. Couch's Commission has settled the fate of Mulharrao; and Sir Lewis will probably go home about the middle of next month. Whatever verdict may be given by the Commission, it is obvious that the State of Baroda must remain under the management of a Political officer of high standing for many years to come, and that it will form practically a new Chief Commissionership. The experience gained by Sir Richard Meade in the similar position of Chief Commissioner of Mysore would naturally recommend him to the Government of India as possessing unrivalled qualifications for such an office; and we shall not be surprised to see his appointment to the post announced in the same *Gazette* in which the Government of India declares its intentions with regard to Mulharrao Gaekwar. There is no chance, we should think, that in any case a Bombay Civilian will be put in Sir Lewis Pelly's place, for the Government of India has been careful to show somewhat ostentatiously its determination not to let the Bombay Government have anything whatever to do with the management of affairs at Baroda.

ONE episode of the Baroda trial must, one would suppose, have engaged the serious attention of the High Court of Bombay. It will be remembered that Rao Sahib Gujanund Vithul, the chief of the Ahmedabad police, was cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine with reference to a very severe censure passed upon him or some of his colleagues by Mr. Justice West for their conduct in the Koth Succession Case. In that case the widow of a chief produced a posthumous child as heir to the estate, and the police affirmed that this child was not hers. Sir M. Westropp and Mr. Justice West gave judgment on appeal in favour of the widow, and accused the police of getting up a case against her. The judgment, written, we presume, by Mr. West, attracted much attention at the time, from the unusual freedom of language used by the Judge in describing as oppressive the proceedings of high English officials in Guzerat as well as of the police. Mr. Gujanund Vithul, however, who seems to have hardihood enough for anything, was not at all discomposed by Serjeant Ballantine's questions, but frankly said that Mr. Justice West had censured him, but that he had evidence to show Mr. Justice West had been imposed upon. We do not know how other men may have felt on reading this policeman's bold vindication of himself; but it fairly staggered us. A belief in Mr. West's infallibility had become an article of faith with us; and if this, too, were shown to be an illusion, in whom could we place our trust, and what hope could there be for the salvation of society in Bombay? What Rogers spitefully said of Brougham, the morning of the latter's departure from a country house at which they had both been staying—"this morning Solon, Lycurgus, "Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, "Lord Chesterfield, and a great many more "went away in one post chaise?"—expresses our genuine sentiments of admiration for Mr. West; and, when a mere policeman dares to say that this oracle has been "imposed upon," we feel as if chaos had come again. It is clearly impossible for the High Court to leave uncontradicted the statement publicly made on oath by Gujanund Vithrll, without having its reputation for sagacity and discernment seriously compromised. There is, therefore, a distinct prospect of an increase in the antagonism already existing in this Presidency between the revenue and the judicial departments of the State. Several incidents have happened of late to make the relations between these two departments far from friendly, and the injudicious remarks made by Mr. L. Ashburner on the way in which he thought the Civil Courts of Tanna took part with criminals against the police have caused an open rupture. Mr. Coghlan, the Judge of Tanna, has, we hear, protested in a dignified letter against the unwarrantable criticisms of Mr. Ashburner; and the High Court has taken the matter up and called upon the local Government to exact an apology from Mr. Ashburner. If a Revenue Commissioner can be rebuked in this way, we may expect that Mr. Gujanund Vithul will get but a short shrift.

WE are glad to notice that the Government of Bombay has at length taken up and adopted the suggestions we have so frequently thrown out of utilizing the Superintendents of Vaccination in this Presidency as Health Officers for their several Districts. They are, however, it appears, in this capacity merely to advise and suggest in matters relating to surface conservancy, surface and subsoil drainage, the conservancy of wells, tanks, &c., and are to be invested with no authority whatever to press the removal of any crying evils they may encounter. They are to take every opportunity when inspecting villages of examining the Births and Deaths registers, and to give all necessary advice regarding them; and in cases of epidemic disease they will ascertain its etiology, course, &c., &c.; and in everything relating to these new duties they are to be in direct communication with the Sanitary Commissioner. So far but a portion of our suggestion has been adopted, for it will be remembered that we advised the complete amalgamation of both the Sanitary and Vaccine Departments, they being part and parcel of the same hygienic system. However, this complete amalgamation does not appear to have found favour; and it only now remains to be seen in how far the efficiency of the Superintendents of Vaccination will be enhanced in having to act under orders from two separate and distinct chiefs. It is a pretty generally received aphorism that no man can serve well two masters; and why there should be two heads in what is virtually but one Department is more than we can understand.

Be that as it may, what we wish to call attention to now is that it appears to us the Government in its recent orders has missed the object as it were on which the newly nominated Health Officers could be utilized to most advantage. While the orders Government has issued will meet pretty fairly all that for the present at least can be either required or instituted among the rural populations, and those occupying the outlying and smaller villages; while in them the suggestions and advice, authorised by such orders, may, if given with tact and proper judgment, be productive of all the benefits Government has in view in authorising them, still we think they will miss fire in the larger and more densely populated towns. To those large towns, especially where municipalities have been formed, the advice of the newly nominated Health Officers would be of incalculable benefit, and we think the orders issued would be more complete if some defined connection was laid down between them. We have no doubt that the municipalities themselves would be only too glad to have the benefit of the Health Officers' services, and would be ready enough to adopt any practical suggestion given them for the better preservation of the health of the population within their limits; and this feeling would make it all the more easy for Government to define a connection without appearing to meddle too much with local administration. If this feeling exist, it may be said that municipalities can avail themselves of the advice and suggestions of the Health Officers as well as other communities, and that no necessity arises for defining their relations by any special orders. Very true. But then how seldom do we find that communities themselves take the initiative either here or anywhere else in matters relating to the public health! It is notorious that people of even the most civilized nations are ever dilatory themselves in such matters, and, though readily acquiescing in authoritative orders when issued regarding them, they seldom or never voluntarily impose on themselves any sanitary regulations. Some one must make a beginning regarding them, and when their adoption becomes a sort of imposed duty little hardship is felt in the process. It may not always be either wise or politic of Government to interfere with little communities where self-government has been introduced, but where the local authorities in whose hands this self-government is placed themselves show a desire to carry out a certain line of conduct, any orders for the better arrangement of such a line would be viewed rather with favour than otherwise. There are in all, we understand, exclusive of Bombay, something over two hundred municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, and there seems to be every prospect of this number increasing year by year as trade flourishes, and towns expand. Now, in these municipalities the local authorities are so far alive to the importance of the subject we are alluding to, that taken altogether they spend over 30, or from that to 35 per cent. of their entire income, under the one head "Public Health." For the year 1873 74 the sum so spent was considerably over six lacs of rupees, and yet any one who goes to-day through many of these up-country municipalities could scarcely realize to himself that a rupee had ever been spent in them on any hygienic measure. There are, of course, some exceptions, most notably Nassick, a town that can compare favourably with any in the Presidency as regards conservancy, not even excepting Bombay itself. But in most of them a glance will show the most superficial observer that there is a sad want of co-ordination in the force they apply, or rather misapply, to the public health under so very serious an item of expenditure. To them we believe the skilled advice a Health Officer could give would be invaluable, and we think Government could not better utilize their new nominees than by giving them some precise instructions and authority to inspect and duly report upon the conservancy, &c. of all the municipal towns they must frequently pass through in the ordinary course of their tours. Considering the sum of money that is yearly spent—six lacs of rupees—it is but natural to suppose that Government would be anxious to take some precautions that the sum should be put to the best advantage for obtaining the ends to which it is applied, viz. the safety and preservation of the public health. Whether it is or not we do not see what guarantee there can be at present; but we deem it quite within the province, and in fact the duty, of the Government to make sure that it is so, and by no means can they do this better than through that of their Health Officers. This could scarcely be looked on in the light of interference with self-government, for we see in Great Britain that every Vestry, Board of Guardians, and Municipal body, is well watched in this respect by the Local Government Board. Neither can it be considered as meddlesome or interfering with any existing prejudice, as the money they spend shows fully how alive the municipalities themselves are to the great advantages of conservancy.

CRITICISM ON A SERMON PREACHED IN SONAPORE CHURCH, MARCH 14, 1875.

UNDER the unpretending title of a lecture on the Parable of the Prodigal Son auricular confession was openly advocated, probably for the first time, in an English Church in Bombay on Sunday evening the 14th instant. The congregation was large, and, though forming attentive listeners, there must have been at least a few who dissented from the moral drawn, and the arguments adduced, by the powerful preacher, for powerful Mr. Rivington is beyond question. His explanation of the parable must have been new to some of his listeners, but his conclusions were pressed so forcibly, and his appeals urged so earnestly, that the unconvinced could only long for an opportunity of reply when the preacher's innings was over. He described confession as one of the first principles of nature, and it may be of some natures, but very certainly not of all; the pleasure described as felt by the injured, or by those in authority, at a confession of suspected guilt, he might have added, is in too many instances due to self-congratulation on acuteness in detection, or to satisfaction at the prospect of apology or redress. The doctrine of the English Church is laid down in the three passages of the Prayer Book, wherein is supplied a form of general confession, more solemnly repeated by communicants in the Communion Service, and whose Minister, in visiting a sick person, after admonishing him to settle his temporal estate, which, however, he should have done before, and urging upon him, if of ability, to be liberal to the poor, is directed to conclude by moving him to make a special confession of his sins, if his conscience be troubled by any weighty manner. *Then*, if asked for humbly and heartily, absolution is to be given. This rubric need only be read attentively to prove that the special confession to be made *here*, i.e. on the brink of the grave, and this absolution which the Priest is directed to give (if earnestly desired, there is no discretion in the matter,) are entirely unparalleled (for want of a better word) by anything else which has occurred during the sick man's life time. For if he were to be urged to make special confessions at other times, *a fortiori* would this be done on his deathbed, and these solemn directions would have appeared earlier in the Prayer Book, which follows, be it remembered, the life of the Christian from his baptism to his grave. And if it had been the intention of the compilers of the Book that the exhortation in the Communion Service, which invites the unquiet conscience to go to a discreet and learned Minister of God's word, to open its grief, and, after obtaining ghostly counsel and advice, to receive absolution—if it had been their intention that this absolution should be more than is contained in the Communion Service, at which the quieted conscience would be present, then here would have been inserted the formula for special absolution which, however, is reserved for the death bed. No; to the daily morning and evening general confession and absolution, and the more solemn and more contrite confession of the communicant was added, in certain cases, the death-bed confession, and, in cases where an unquiet conscience kept any one away from the holy communion, every opportunity was given for the removal of the barrier which stood in the way of the benefits of absolution more sweeping than that contained in the morning and evening service. We cannot then for a moment allow that any special confession, except the one on the death-bed, and the reference to the discreet and learned Minister in cases where an unquiet conscience kept one away from the holy communion, were in any way intended by the compilers of the Book to which at one time the Tractarian party appealed as a paramount authority. One passage yet remains, that in the service for the ordering of Priests, on which great stress is laid by the advocates of auricular confession. But to what persons, and on what occasions, is to be exercised the discretion of refusing to absolve sins therein implied? Clearly not on the death-bed, for the rubric says that the Priest *shall*, not *may*, absolve; nor can it be in the general confession and absolution; nor again is the discreet and learned Minister of communion rubric allowed to drive away therefrom any but a notorious evil liver, or an excommunicated person. Their sins would not be absolved at the Holy Communion Service, for they would not be present, and here it seems we have the clue to the true interpretation of the passage on which rests the chief argument for private auricular confession.

Private auricular confession! where is the machinery for it? It is not a thing to be done in holes and corners. God forbid! No one can be better aware than a man of Mr. Rivington's reading of the evils to which confession led, before the Reformation, even when confessional boxes existed in every church, and when there were special orders of licensed confessors. This, we speak from personal knowledge, was uppermost in the minds of not a few who signed the celebrated petition two years ago in favour of the establishment of suitable machinery for confession in the Anglican Church. Without this the thing is impossible, and this in Bombay at least we have not yet come to. Nor was it contemplated by the reformers that confession, a valuable occasional medicine doubtless, should be called into requisition like stimulants, on every slight ailment, until remedy becomes worse than the disease. The case in favour of confession is not a strong one, but there are juries that will give the most unexpected verdicts, and there are men and women who have been deeply moved by the arguments of the school, raised on the substratum of tractarianism, to which Mr. Rivington belongs. To them the priest has ceased to be a man, though not all priests *mir cibile dictu*, are alike and equal in their eyes, and to a priest they are prepared to open—not only the unquiet, agonized conscience of the sceptic, not only the long concealed crime of the felon, not the passion of the adulterer or the murderer, but, of course, it will be said, not without reason, the sinfulness of little sins; herein they do not hesitate as husbands and wives, or children, to expose what might not unreasonably have been thought too sacred for a confession that must be framed in words, possibly uttered by a woman to a man, to introduce into the household a Director whose precepts must often be concealed from its natural head, and to build up a wall which must divide hearts joined by God, and not to be severed by man. And it is worthy of remark that Mr. Rivington, while not attempting to lay down, how could he? that confession is necessary for one and all alike, is frightfully strenuous against those who would put obstacles in the way of others near and dear to them, turning—we cannot say to the confessional; for where is it?—but to the interview in the vestry, or the clergy house; for in this case, more even than in others, those who do not follow would fain keep a hold on the doubters. It is hard, very hard for public journals to have to answer the victus of the pulpit, and yet it has been often and lately proved in England that journalism has its office in matters ecclesiastical, and that a temperate answer, if only logical, is required to counteract the enervating, or extravagant earnestness of the preacher. Our object in noticing Mr. Rivington's sermon has not been to excite an acrimonious controversy, but merely to state the other side of a question, which may well be overlooked when oratory so enthusiastic and asceticism so devotional plead, and that too where no answer is permitted, and when the ear is closed even to the warning voice of another priest, for now more than ever is it true that one is of Paul, and one of Cephas, and another of Apollos, while those who sit at the feet of Paul, never come within earshot of Cephas or Apollos. The great security against the revival of this practice must lie in the common sense of laymen, and, at least until some steps are adopted to secure confession against mediæval abuses, the verdict of common sense must be against it, except in so far as is plainly provided by the Church of England, which in most cases considered the two forms of general confession to be sufficient for the soul, adding, however, a special form for the bed of death, and doing all in her power to prevent the scruples of an unquiet conscience from keeping away from the holy communion any unquiet conscience.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Commander E. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour at 11-30 P.M. with the English mails of the 5th March on board. She left Aden on the 18th inst. at 1 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H Smith
Mr J Hockley
Mr and Mrs F E Moore
Col and Mrs Mercer
Capt. and Mrs Newbury and infant child and ayah
Mrs J Crofton and infant and European female servant
Col and Mrs Basden
Miss A Johnstone
Miss Moyle
Mr S Smith
Mr C Nicholson
Mr Beron
Dr & Mrs Fairweather & ayah
Miss Thorp
Miss Lorrimer
Mr G M Barton
Mr C B P Gordon
Capt Abbott
Miss Wakefield
Mrs Blight
Mr & Mrs Thomas and infant
Miss Thomas
Mr Norish
Sergt H Guiness
Rev A Jones

FROM VENICE.

Mr Coylan
Mr L T Ellison
Miss Maitland
Mr and Mrs Forrest
Mr and Mrs McCarthy
Mr A Muthlinghane
Mr J Phelps
Mr A Lyon
Mr C P Mendham
Col Johnson
Major Drummond

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H E Barrett
Mr A Barclay
Mr McKenzie

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Schenck
Cap Sewell

FROM ADEN.

P B Khuras
J Sorabjee
Arotd
A Buxbahhoy Abdulla.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 5.)

IN the House of Lords, the Patents for Inventions Bill has been read a second time; the Land Titles and Transfers Bill, and the Judicature Amendment Bill, have both passed through committee.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question from Mr. Eustace Smith, Lord J. Manners stated that in two instances in the months of November and December last, when delay arose in the delivery of the mails at Bombay, the penalties of £400 would be enforced. In other cases of delay the company were not held to be responsible. After an explanation on the subject, Mr. Martin withdrew his motion for the papers concerning the trial of John Mitchel. On the motion for going into committee on the Regimental Exchanges Bill last night, Mr. Goschen moved a resolution tantamount to the rejection of the bill. After a lengthened debate the motion was negatived by a majority of 96, and the consideration of the clauses was deferred till March 8. A rather exciting scene took place in the House at the commencement of the business by Dr. Kenealy bringing forward a motion of breach of privilege against Mr. Evelyn Ashley, the member for Poole, for remarks made by him in a speech the other day reflecting upon Dr. Kenealy's conduct in the recent Tichborne trial. The accusation and reply led to a personal discussion, and gave Dr. Kenealy an opportunity for a rather extended maiden speech. Ultimately on a motion by Mr. Disraeli, the House passed on to the order of the day.

In the Prussian Parliament a bill has been introduced to withdraw all emoluments paid by the State to the Catholic clergy, unless

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

DELHI, 24TH MARCH

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Lord Northbrook received deputations from the Delhi Municipality and Literary Society, who presented addresses. The strong point in the Municipal address was the proposed water-works scheme, which is estimated to cost over 8 lakhs of rupees. The nature and scope of the project were fully explained by members of the deputation to His Excellency who exhibited much interest in the matter and promised to give it every consideration when the papers on the subject came before him.

Later in the afternoon at 5 o'clock His Excellency distributed prizes to the College and Mission students in the large hall of the Delhi Institute. Major Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, opened the proceedings with an introductory address on the progress of the schools, and His Excellency delivered an interesting address to the students. Sir Henry Davies, the Maharaja of Puttiala, the Rajas of Nabha and Jheend and a number of European ladies and gentlemen were present.

After the distribution of prizes the Viceroy inspected the collection of the principal manufactures of Delhi laid out in the rooms of the Institute. In the meantime Miss Baring presented the prizes to the girls of the Native Mission School.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION—MR. ELIOT MACNAGHTEN'S SUCCESSOR—THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT DELHI—MR. E. C. BAYLEY.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH MARCH.

The latest news of the progress of the Naga Expedition is that Senna, one of the inculpated villages, has surrendered without fighting, some of the murderers have been given up. Ninu will be proceeded against next.

Mr. Halsey is to fill the post of Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, vice Macnaghten deceased.

Sir Henry Davies has returned to Lahore.

The Viceroy stated in his speech at the Delhi Darbar yesterday that the misunderstanding with Burmah had assumed a more serious aspect, but he hoped Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission would effect an amicable settlement.

The Honble Mr. Bayley leaves for Bombay on the 26th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON 24TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night Sir H. M. Havelock announced his intention, after Easter, to call the attention of the House to the state of the Indian Army.

The Civil Service Estimates amount to £12,625,000, showing an increase of a quarter of a million over those of last year.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH, AFT.

The heavy mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a moderate demand but firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do. French Rente 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57½

The sum of £293 000 has been paid into the Bank of England and £200,000 has been withdrawn from the same Bank for South America.

Arrival—Atalanta.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BOMBAY.

It has been decided, we hear, that Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary, will take charge of the Political and Judicial Departments when Mr. Gonne goes on leave; the Revenue Secretaryship will probably be held by Mr. Pedder, for whom the work will provide congenial occupation. The Government of India is reported to have sanctioned the creation of a third Revenue Commissionership for this Presidency—a useless piece of extravagance surely, unless the Government thinks itself bound at any cost to accelerate promotion in the Bombay Civil Service.

A SUSPICIOUS PARTY.

A PARTY consisting of about ten persons arrived in Bombay by the last Italian mail steamer, the Persia, which entered the harbour on Monday last. The party consisted chiefly of Italians who had joined the steamer at Genoa, and two Burmese gentlemen who went on board at Suez. During the voyage the attention of an English Colonel, who happened to be a passenger by the same boat, was attracted by certain peculiarities in the conduct of the party, who on joining the ship at Genoa had indirectly announced that they were proceeding on a scientific excursion or expedition, they also gave out that the unusual quantity of baggage which they had with them consisted solely of clothing and other traveller's requisites, part of the party, we may remark, travelled as saloon passengers, while others who described themselves as mechanics adopted the second class passage as more suited to the part they were playing. During the voyage the gallant Colonel's curiosity was excited by observing the first and second class passengers of the party engaged in frequent close and earnest consultations, and in the course of time, he discovered from casual observations which he overheard them make, and from some paper plans &c. which he saw in their possession, that the party were concerned in some indefinite way or another with a gun factory which was about to be established at some place not mentioned. The Colonel we may remark *en passant*, is said to have been formerly connected with the Woolwich Gun Factory, and hence would not be likely to be misled by mistaking technical terms or otherwise. Later during the voyage our Italian friends half admitted that they were not on a scientific expedition, but were about to start a silk factory in the East. It is said that one of the two Burmese, who joined the party at Suez and was at once admitted to the scientific conclave, has been a student at Turin for some time back, while the other has held a post as secretary or something of that kind, though where, or under whom, our informant cannot say. The party are, it is believed, either *en route* to Rangoon, or else Muscat is their ultimate destination.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on Sunday night.

THE 15th Regiment N. I., now stationed at Mullagaum, has been warned to be in readiness for field service.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia paid a visit to H. E. the Governor yesterday, when a salute was fired. His Excellency returned the visit very soon after when another salute was fired.

MR. F. B. COCKERELL and Babu Hem Chunder Ker have completed their investigation into the conduct of the Officials in Assam in Mr. Stevens's case, and their services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. When may we expect their report to be published?

THE REV. DR. STEINS, the Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, leaves for Europe immediately; his medical advisers being of opinion that his residence in Calcutta this hot season will be dangerous to him. The Very Rev. Fr. Vandersteyl, S. J., will probably administer the business of the Vicariate during the Arch bishop's absence.

THE Nizam's Government is reported to have offered to contribute Rs. 200 a month towards the pay of a Chaplain for Chadarghat, and that the Revd. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Bible Society at Madras, is to be appointed Chaplain. We should imagine that this was the first instance of a Native State contributing to the pay of a Chaplain, but it is only another instance of Sir Salar Jung's liberal policy.

THE Singapore papers consider that "the interests of humanity" demand that an end should be put to the Acheenwar, and that no Power would be justified so fully as England, in trying to stop that wretched war. As Sir Andrew Clarke has been so successful in all that he has undertaken lately, the Singapore people believe that no man who would undertake the task would be likely to bring it to a successful end as our new minister of Public Works in India.

We have been favoured by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company with a copy of the following telegram:—"The Delhi left Suez at sunset on Monday, detained by bad weather and block in Canal." The Delhi will probably not reach Aden before next Sunday morning, instead of the usual time lately about midday on Thursday. Consequently next week the Overland Mail will probably not reach Bombay before Saturday night, instead of early on Thursday.

THE Shanghai *Courier* says that February 25th having been fixed for the enthronement of the recently elevated Emperor of China, the men of-war in Harbour were dressed in holiday attire. The *Shunpau* came out printed on vermilion paper, and the *Wui-pau* on paper of the ordinary Chinese tint, but printed in red ink. The local officials, headed by the Taotai, and all in full dress, proceeded early in the morning to the Temple of the Imperial Ancestors, and performed the ceremony of the *Ko-tau* before a tablet bearing the name of the youthful Emperor. The official umbrellas to day are red; to-morrow they will again be white, and all the insignia of mourning for the late Emperor will be resumed.

OFFICERS in the Army who are about to go home, should arm themselves with razors, for the Horse Guards has just issued an order calling attention to the fact that officers are bound to shave, not only their chins, but their under lips. And a military correspondent of a contemporary states that "certain officers lately appointed to the Staff, who luxuriated in unrestricted hair, have had the matter put to them in such a way that a clearing has been made from the corners of the mouth downwards. Colonel Crealock, D. A. G., in Ireland, and Colonel Willis, A.Q.M.G., at Head-Quarters, not to mention so great a personage as Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, may be mentioned as prominent instances of self sacrifice in this respect."

THE Government have, the *Madras Mail* says, resolved to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200. This will be a cause of great regret to Mr. Cockerell, C. S., the present incumbent, who is senior in the service to twenty-seven gentlemen who are drawing higher pay in the plains. Mr. Cockerell has thus debarred himself from that "charming place" Nellore, where he will be Judge on Rs. 2,333 5 4½, in order to take the Hill appointment; and the Government have now rendered it impossible for him to retain that position except by submitting to a pecuniary sacrifice that cannot be expected of him. He must, therefore, return to the plains, and be the innocent cause of retarding the promotion of many juniors. The reduction is tantamount to the loss of one of the prizes of the Civil Service.

MR. T. T. COOPER has lately written to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, about the trade of Western China. "He contends that the natural course of this trade is down the Yangtsze; and that the energy, therefore, which is being expended on opening up a trade route between Burmah and Western China would be better employed in opening up the towns on the Upper Yangtsze for intercourse with Shanghai. The endeavour to open up a trade across Burmah is all right so far as it goes; but more might be done from the opposite direction; and if Home Chambers of Commerce can devote so much energy, and the Indian Government so much money and enterprise, towards opening up the trade from Rangoon, surely some energy and some money might be made available towards extending the far more capable trade through Shanghai. He urges, therefore, that the Shanghai Chamber should try to persuade the Home Chambers to this effect. Mr Cooper also calls attention to the fact that trade in salt is permitted between Burmah and Yunan, whereas the import of salt is forbidden into Eastern China."

Up to the last of March affairs at Pekin were quite quiet, the disturbances that were anticipated had not taken place. Of the young Emperor himself, a correspondent writes:—The Chinese say he cries from morn to eve for his mother, from whom he has been separated for ever. He is living amongst entire strangers; not even his former nurse is allowed to accompany him to the palace; but the object being that he shall grow up a stranger to his original home, and only regard the Empresses Dowager as is mothers. It does not appear clearly yet who are likely to be the leading men at the Capital under the new regime. All the old officials appear to retain their posts, the only notable change, so far, being the substitution of Prince Pih (a son of San-ko'lin-sin) for Prince Chun, as commandant of the Peking Manchu garrison. Prince Chun (the father of the new Emperor) is the man with whom Count Rochechouart had a *fracas* some years ago, through a collision between their retainers in the streets. Prince Chun apologised, but is believed to have retained a lively dislike of the French ever since.

THE following naïve anecdote is going the rounds of the German papers:—In missionary circles the introduction of the Salic marriage law has revealed a difficulty of which nobody had thought. It appears that in many German missionary societies the custom prevails of sending out preferably married missionaries, because good results are expected from the example of Christian matrimony. Now when the wife of a missionary died during their sojourn abroad it is was usual to select a new wife for him out of the reserve stock in the schools of the society and send her to him; and in order to simplify matters the marriage ceremony was performed in Berlin by procuration before the departure of the bride. When the marriage was wholly in the hands of the clergy, they recognised such a ceremony as valid. Since the promulgation of the obligatory civil marriage law a case of this sort arose, but the anxious missionary has not received the wife whom the kind care of others chose for him. For such a marriage must now be celebrated also according to secular rites; and when application was made, it was impossible to find an official who could discover any warrant for performing a marriage by procuration.

THERE is no very important intelligence from Acheen. Since the capture of Longbatta, which no doubt was a very severe blow to the Achinese, the Dutch have been gradually extending the range of their fortified posts, encountering much less resistance than formerly. Yet disease has made sad havoc in the Dutch camp, and although a couple of days previous to the date of the latest advices the mortality had considerably decreased, still the state of health continued unfavourable. It is not so much cholera, as fever and dysentery that prevail at present, more especially in the Kraton. Barracks are in course of construction upon a healthy plain situated outside the Kraton, and this will no doubt have a beneficial effect upon the sanitary condition of the troops. In the majority of the various posts surrounding the Kraton, the troops enjoy good health, which is probably partly owing to the presence of good well-water. The relations between the Dutch and the states on the North and East Coast, are gradually becoming more satisfactory, and in many of the chief places where the Dutch flag is hoisted, trade is flourishing and the inhabitants seem to reconcile themselves with the supremacy of the Netherlands. The works at Pulo Brass [where the Lighthouse is in course of erection] are progressing rapidly, and a portion of the iron pier in Acheen Roads is already constructed.

Our readers may remember reading, a few months since, a long account of the man-eating tree of Madagascar. The story has reached Australia and its truth has been disputed by Mr. Charles Moore of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, who wrote in February last to the *Morning Herald* newspaper of that city as follows.—Since the description of the "man-eating" tree of Madagascar appeared in the *Herald*, I have had so many inquiries made concerning this vegetable wonder, that as a general answer I am induced to beg that you will give insertion to this my opinion of the matter. The story as told is such as one might expect to find in an American paper; in a word it is, without doubt, a monstrous fiction from beginning to end. To suppose it to be otherwise would, I think, be an insult to common sense. It would just suit such a writer as Victor Hugo, who could, and may turn it into excellent account. The author of this very pretty tale takes very good care to fix the *habitat* of this wonderful plant in a very deep valley in Madagascar, where he might, with good reason, suppose no one would be likely to penetrate; but it so happens that we are not altogether ignorant of the botany of that country—in fact, its history and vegetable products are pretty well known, and had any plant of more than ordinary interest existed there we should have heard of it from some reliable source, and not through such a suspicious channel as the *New York World*, with the names of two Germans attached as a voucher for its authenticity. It is very well known that there are movements in plants which are of a nerve-like character, such as the Venus Fly Trap (*Dionæa muscipula*), the leaflets of which close together when a gland on their inner surface is touched; the "moving plant" (*Hedysarum gyrans*), whose young leaves move spontaneously under strong sunlight; the sensitive plant and others of its class, where the leaflets close on being touched. There is a similar irritability exhibited in the styles of some orchids and *Stylidium*, and in the stamens of *Berberies*, &c; but all such movements as these are gentle and easily destroyed, and not such as to justify the description given of the powers of the man-eating tree.

MATTERS in Siam lately got into a deadlock between the King and the Prince nearest the throne. No solution seemed possible except by the old mode of civil war or bloodshed. Sir Andrew Clarke recently paid a visit of friendly mediation to the Kingdom of Siam. The Kingdom of an old and faithful ally has been saved in the most honourable and satisfactory manner by a proffer and acceptance of mediation on the part of England's representative, fresh with the prestige of the bloodless pacification of the Malay Peninsula. It is difficult to say who is to be congratulated most,—His Majesty of Siam upon getting out of his little difficulty so well,—or His Excellency upon his judicious diplomacy. Sir Andrew Clarke's visit to Siam has had most satisfactory results. The action of our Consulate coupled with the obstinacy of the Siamese, had produced a very complicated and awkward position of affairs. When Sir Andrew Clarke arrived he went direct to the King, and without any interference, but by inspiring him and his advisers with confidence, found himself, with the King's good will, drawing up an edict to be promulgated by the King, to put an end to all this discord. A reconciliation meeting took place, and Wangna, the second King, went back to his palace, shorn of the right to have any soldiers except in his residence, and only 200 there. Sir Andrew Clarke has given the King every encouragement to carry out his projects for the benefit of his country, and by countenancing his chief European adviser has put him in a position to do much good. H. E. did his work entirely by private interviews, and did not think of pressure or intimidation, or wish his name to appear in any of the negotiations between the two parties. Indeed, at the reconciliation meeting, when Wangna swore allegiance, no force, not even Siamese employés, was present. The gratitude of the King was shown to Sir Andrew Clarke by the unprecedented act of preparing His Majesty's own private palace for his reception, and His Excellency passed a day and night there, being the first foreigner of any race who has been accommodated within the city walls.

The inquest on the body of Capt. Digby H. Dent, lately Superintendent of Prisons, Singapore, was concluded on the 26th Feb, the jury returning a verdict of wilful murder against fourteen Chinese prisoners identified as having taken an active part in the mutiny, with others unknown. The prisoners were under examination before the Police Magistrate at the time the Mail left on 11th March. The inquest on the bodies of the prisoners who were killed during the mutiny, or subsequently died of their wounds, had not terminated. The three convicts who escaped have not yet been recaptured. We read that the evidence taken before the Coroner at the inquest held regarding the murder of Mr. Dent during the outbreak in the jail on the 13th Feb. disclosed a very deplorable state of affairs in the management of the jail. The wonder is that what has happened did not take place long before, and that when this emeute really did occur, that more men did not escape than the three who seem to have got safe away. The prisoners within the jail appear to have had every facility afforded them of communicating with their friends outside; they received bangle clandestinely from them and had arranged that they were to be met by a boat outside as soon as they managed to break out. One unarmed Warder was left in charge of a shed with nearly 400 prisoners in it, and a month before the outbreak all the Warders were most unaccountably ordered to return their arms, which order they accordingly did. Sticks, of a description not used in the jail, found their way in, and were either pointed or had nails driven into the ends so as to act as spears; all this must have taken time to accomplish, and yet no one appears to have even seen or discovered these or any other of the deadly weapons which were forthcoming as soon as the signal for the rising was given, and which must consequently have been secreted somewhere close by the mutineers who used them with such fatal effect. A lesson has doubtless been learned, and true to its instincts so apt to be forgotten, a Superintendent having been killed, the Government will take steps to enforce a better discipline, although if report speaks truly, the authorities were warned long ago that matters in the Singapore jail were on anything but a satisfactory footing, and they have to bear the full brunt of the responsibility for what has happened and what might have been so easily avoided.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

(*Englishman.*)

THE following account from Ashourada respecting the caravan despatched from Moscow to Afghanistan *vis* Persia is extracted from the *Voix* by the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 13th December last:—

M. A. Gloukhousky is said to have despatched a caravan last summer to study, from a Russian point of view, the possibilities and conditions of commerce, the means of transport, and the political position of Eastern Persia, Afghanistan, and the Khanates of the Upper Amou.

It was arranged that the caravan should start from Moscow for Nijni-Novgorod, descend the Volga as far as Astrakhan, thence cross the Caspian Sea to Asterabad, and then direct its course to Sharond, Meshed, Herat, and Kabul, returning to Russia by the Bamian Pass, Koundouz Balkh, Bokhara, Khiva, the Turkoman Steppes, Krasnovodsk, Astrakhan, and Moscow. The direction of the caravan was entrusted by M. Gloukhousky to M. Groschen, a Russian merchant from Tashkend. M. Agorodinkon, on the recommendation of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, was attached to the caravan for the purpose of describing its route, and collecting information about the countries through which it had to pass.

In fitting out the caravan, the Russians acknowledged the want of genuine data as to the state of commerce in those regions, as also of the nature and quality of merchandise there in demand. The data obtained from the accounts and descriptions of travellers were quite insufficient, and the information obtained from the Persian settlers in Moscow were never taken into account. Under these circumstances, the preparations of the caravan were delayed longer than was at first anticipated, so that, instead of being ready in April, it was not before June that the caravan could make a start.

Having arrived at Astrakhan on the 28th June, the caravan left that city on the 8th July, and on the 12th reached Bekou, whence it set out direct for the coast of Ghaz in Persia. This coast, situated at the south-western extremity of the Caspian Sea, is the only one where merchant vessels can easily land. A port was once established there, but it is at present in a sad state; the houses are but miserable hovels, and the caravansary has fallen into ruins. A small number of Armenians who come annually to pass several months at Astrabad carry on a profitable trade. The cost of transport of a "poud" of merchandise from Moscow to Astrakhan is 1 rouble and 60 cents.

From Astrabad to Sharond the caravan travelled on mule-back. At the beginning the route is very smooth, but further on it becomes more and more mountainous, and presents obstacles to commerce. Two routes lead to Sharond, intended for transports one muleback, is 40 versts long, and follows a pathway, mountainous, stony, obstructed by trunks of trees, and cut up by deep fissures. Travelling on horseback is impossible, and laden mules cannot pass without great difficulty. The second route via Astrabad is very long; it is a causeway skirted by deep ravines, where travellers are exposed to the depredations of the Turkomans. The first of these routes was that followed by the caravan, which came across only a single village consisting of fifteen houses inhabited by agriculturists. The mountains which border the road were covered with trees, suitable for building purposes, principally the oak and the walnut.

The caravan thus reached Sharond on the 29th July after having discharged its load of sugar at Ghaz. This commodity, purchased at Tiflis, costs, after deduction of all transit charges, 7 roubles and 50 cents the "poud," whilst the same brought from Moscow costs 7 roubles and 90 cents.

Sharond is a city of some importance in a commercial and strategic point of view. There are to be found caravanseraïs and bazars, and Russian commerce is capable of extension if it can only be accommodated to Persian tastes.

With all his efforts M. Baumgarten, a Russian merchant established some years at Sharond, was unable to dispose of the remainder of his cargo, which afterwards set out for Savar by paying a duty of 2 roubles 80 cents per "poud." Whilst the caravan made its way into Khorasan, directing its course towards Meshed, news from Afghanistan became alarming, and M. Gloushousky, not wishing to expose it to dangers which might lead him to take part in the insurrection in that country, resolved to return to Russia by the same way after having reached Meshed.

On the 1st September the caravan arrived at Sibzavar, a larger city than Sharond, the suburbs of which possess a soil favourable to the cultivation of cotton and mulberry.

Formerly the population was given to silkweaviug, but it has at present abandoned that industry as unprofitable. Of the seventy weaving establishments that existed last year, not more than three are to be found at the present day.

The cost of transport of a half loaf of sugar purchased at Tiflis is one rouble as far as Bankon, 30 cop. from this city to Gisz, 30 cop. from Gisz to Sharond to Sibzavar, which makes 7 roubles 40 cents, and it is sold at Sharond for 7 roubles 80 cents. It is evident that, under these circumstances, Russian sugar cannot compete with that of France.

Commerce is entirely in the hands of some Armenians who realize important advantages. Some Afghan merchants from Kandahar are also to be seen, but their transactions are less considerable.

The caravan started on the 4th September for Meshed, where it arrived in a few days. A British diplomatic agent, Captain Napier, having arrived at Sharond during its sojourn in this city, followed the same route as the caravan as far as Meshed.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, when there were present:—The Chairman Mr. Currey, Hon'bles Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlik and Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Hancock, Surgeon-Major Hewlett, and Messrs. Maclean, Blaney, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee, Ruggonath Narayen Khote, and Shantaram Narayen. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were confirmed.

Sanction was then given to the taking up of the following pieces of land required for street improvement:—

1186 sq. yds. at Moczawur Pakhady First Lane, Mazagon, from A. M. Maskerenas at Rs. 7 per sq. yd.

37 yds. (about) at Oomercarry Sewer Road from Mr. Eduljee Adurjee Homejee at Rs.8 per sq. yd.

The Seal of the Corporation was next affixed to a case from the Land Mortgage Bank of the premises used at the Mazagon Police Offices, for three years at a rent of Rs.260 per mensem.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION.

The Chairman said the next question before the meeting was that of the water-supply which was entered on the list of business for the day as further consideration of the Chairman's draft resolutions to the improvement of the water-supply and the financial arrangements which will have to be made in connection therewith. Since the last meeting, as he had stated he would do, he had revised the original draft resolutions in accordance with what passed at the meeting, and in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner he had sketched out a memorandum showing the financial results if their proposal were acceded to, and it had been printed and circulated to members and was as follows:—

MEMORANDUM.

Dr. Cook has given notice of a proposal to the effect that the loan should be increased for the improvement of the surface-drainage of the island, by deepening and extending drains, and widening sluices at Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharawee. The Executive Engineer has prepared estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,15,461, for a scheme of surface-drainage.

The Municipal Commissioner has also suggested that, in view of the water-supply being hereafter increased by the water from Ewoor Lake, a 30 inch main, instead of a 22-inch main, might be laid from Tulsi to Malabar Hill; the additional cost of this is estimated at about Rs 487,000.

If Dr. Cook's proposal be carried, the loan from the Government of India would have to be increased from 36 to 43 lakhs; if the 30-inch main, in preference to the 22-inch main, be adopted, the loan would have to be further increased to 48 lakhs.

The financial results may be gathered from the following figures:—

The total debt due by the Corporation to the State on 1st January 1876 will amount to	Rs. 58,24,500, on which, supposing the Government of India consolidate the debt, the interest at 4 per cent. will be ..... Rs. 2,32,980
Sinking Fund at 2 per cent.	,, 1,16,490
	Rs. ... 3,49,470
Supposing the debt, less the first 15-lakh loan, be consolidated, the consolidated debt due by the Corporation, to the State on 1st January 1876 will amount to Rs. 51,90,500 on which the interest at 4 per cent. will be ..... Rs. 2,07,620	
Sinking Fund at 2 per cent.	,, 1,03,810
	Rs. ... 2,11,430
Supposing the Corporation pay off the first 15-lakh loans as it stands, the annual payment on account of that loan, until August 1879, would be ..... Rs. 1,92,000	
Supposing the Government of India agree to let the Sinking Fund commence on 1st August 1879, and charge 4 per cent. interest only on Rs. 51,90,500 until that date	,, 2,07,620
Total annual payment until August 1879 Rs...	3,99,620
The present annual charge for our State debt is Rs.	5,16,768
The annual saving, therefore, until August 1879, by the consolidation of the debt, if we pay off the first 15-lakh loan, would thus be (Rs. 5,16 763—Rs 3,99,620) ..... Rs.	1,17,148
After August 1879 we should pay interest and Sinking Fund on Rs. 51,90,500, and the annual saving by consolidation would then be (Rs. 5,16,768—Rs. 3,11,430) ..... Rs.	2,05,338

Taking the estimated cost of the Tulsi scheme at Rs. 36,00,000—

Interest on that at 4 per cent. would be ..... Rs.	1,44,000
Sinking Fund at 2 per cent. ..... ,,	72,000
Rs.	2,16,000

The works would take some time to construct, and it would be proposed that, until August 1879, interest only at 4 per cent. on the amount drawn should be charged, and that the Sinking Fund should not commence until that date. Against the interest there would be the saving of Rs. 1,17,148 by consolidation, and the loan would not be drawn all at once, but gradually as required. After August 1879 we should pay interest and Sinking Fund, amounting to Rs. 2,16,000 on the loan of 36 lakhs, against which there would be the saving of Rs. 2,05,338 by consolidation, and the increased revenue from water, estimated by the Municipal Commissioner at the moderate figure of Rs. 25,000 which would more than cover it.

If the loan be 43 lakhs—

The interest at 4 per cent. would be ..... Rs.	1,72,000
Sinking Fund at 2 per cent. after Aug. 1879 ,,	86,000
Rs...	2,58,000

If the loan be 48 lakhs—

The interest at 4 per cent. would be ..... Rs.	192,000
Sinking Fund at 2 per cent. after Aug. 1879 ,,	96,000
Rs....	288,000

No. 1469 of 1875.

21st March 1875.

To W. G. PEDDER, ESQ., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following statement, showing Mr. Crawford's estimate for the additional water-works as given in his letter, and my revision of the same.

It will be seen that I give the two estimates side by side, with their items enumerated to correspond with each other; and where a difference, either as to quantity or cost, occurs, I have shown, which the Corporation to adopt is in all essential that which was so as to correspond with that item, in which an explanation of the cause of the disagreement between the two estimates will be found.

Estimate A is a copy of the estimate forwarded by Mr. Crawford in his letter; Estimate B is my revision of the same.—I have, &c.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTE.—The rates taken by me in revising Mr. Crawford's estimate are similar to the rates paid by the Corporation for work done at Tulsi, and were the lowest rates tendered by a large number of contractors for that work.

In the meantime Mr. Walton had carefully examined the estimates sent by Mr. Crawford, the cost of which showed that he considered Mr. Crawford's estimates ought to be increased by about nine lakh. Mr. Walton's paper had likewise been printed and circulated and he (Mr. Currey) hoped that all the members of the Council had read it.

Estimate A.

Mr. Crawford's Estimate as given by him in his letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 3rd March 1873.

	Rs.
I. 5½ miles masonry Conduit from Tulsi to Koorla 5' 0" + 4' 0" @ Rs. 80,000 per mile	4,40,000
II. ¾ mile 24" Iron Pipe Syphon at Poway, @ Rs. 160 per ton	65,361
III. Koorla Reservoir (Tulloch's Design and Estimate)	3,00,000
IV. 9½ miles of 24" Iron Pipe from Koorla to Bombay (at your estimate)	8,27,934
V. Tulsi outlet	63,000
VI. 42" Outlet Main Valves	15,000
VII. 3 Sluices and Houses for 10½ miles of Main	15,000
VIII. Distribution Main	6,86,000
IX. Waste Weir Dam No. I.	24,000
X. Masonry lining to Tunnel	10,000
XI. Dam No. II. at Tulsi	1,45,000
XII. Already spent	4,00 000
Total ..... Rs.	29,90,295

Estimate B.

Mr. Crawford's Estimate revised and rated by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

	Rs.
I. 6½ miles of Masonry Conduit 5' 0" × 4' 0" @ Rs. 1,40,000 per mile...	8,57,500
II. ¾ mile 48" Pipe Iron Syphon at Powy—960 tons @ ..... Rs. 160 per ton	1,53,600
III. Koorla Reservoir, including Waste Weir and Outlet Works	3,70,000
IV. 11¼ miles 24" Iron Pipe from Koorla to Free Bridge, Grant Road— 7,400 tons @ Rs. 160 per ton....	11,84,000
V. Tulsi Outlet	63,000
VI. 42" Main through Tunnel	15,000
VII. 3 Sluices and Houses	15,000
VIII. Distribution Mains	6,85,000
IX. Waste Weir Dam No. I.	24,000
X. Masonry Lining to Tunnel	10,000
XI. Dam No. II. at Tulsi	1,45,000
XII. Already spent	4,00,000
Total ..... Rs.	39 22,100

NOTES SHOWING THE CAUSE OF VARIATION IN ESTIMATES A AND B.

No. 1.—Mr. Crawford has given 5½ miles as the total length of the masonry conduit; but by reference to Major Tulloch's Report, page 118, plate XXX., it will be found that the length should be 6½ miles.

Major Tulloch shows 8 miles and 3 furlongs as the whole length; from this has to be deducted the distance from Kennery to Kagoocha Pada (the Tulsi outlet), *i.e.*, 1½ mile, and the length of the syphon at Powy, *i.e.*, ¾ mile. The figures are, therefore, 8¾ miles—(1½ × ¾) = 6½ miles.

The total length from Tulsi to Koorla is, therefore, by Major Tulloch's plan, 6½ miles, and not 5½ as shown by Mr. Crawford.

The rates taken by me in re-estimating the cost of this masonry conduit are the same as those actually paid by the Corporation for the tunnel work at Tulsi, as the work in the masonry conduit is exactly similar to that of the Tulsi tunnel.

These rates were the lowest of many tenders submitted for the Tulsi work, and were found by the contractors to be so unremunerative that this particular work formed the subject of a petition from the contractors to the Bench of Justices praying for higher rates.

I think it right to mention that the masonry conduit alluded to by Mr. Crawford is not a masonry drain cut on the side of the hill, but is a tunnel taken round the contours of it, and at some places at a great depth below the surface, from 16 to 200 feet.

Major Tulloch's rate for this work is Rs. 80,000 per mile; Tulsi actual rate is Rs. 1,40,000—a difference of Rs. 60,000 per mile. This rate does not include lining, which may form a very serious item, as the following figures will show:—

The estimated cost of lining 558 feet of tunnel at Tulsi is Rs. 10,000. Therefore the cost per mile for such work will be Rs. 98,141. I do not suppose the whole of the conduit will require lining, but I think it is fair to estimate for half of its length, which will entail a further expenditure on the masonry conduit of Rs. 3,18,957.

I have not included this addition in my revision of Mr. Crawford's estimate, as its right to admission there may be considered a point to be disputed, but I hope this reference to it will be sufficient to ensure consideration and attention to it.

No. II.—Mr. Crawford has shown 24" as the diameter of the syphon at Poway, in lieu of 48" proposed by Major Tulloch.

The deviation from Major Tulloch's plan cannot be carried out; the contraction proposed would have the effect of retarding the flow, and of discharging the water at the lower end of the syphon, under pressure—a condition Major Tulloch was careful to avoid. As, therefore, the masonry conduits must not, under any circumstances, be exposed to pressure, and as this condition must be observed, I have taken the diameter insisted upon by Major Tulloch.

No. III.—The difference in this item is due to the details being priced at rates actually paid at Tulsi for similar work.

No. IV.—The difference between the quantity and cost of this item as shown in Estimate B, compared with its corresponding number in Estimate A, is due to the distance between the sites which are proposed for the termination of the main. Mr. Crawford proposes Chinchpoogly as the limit to which he would carry his main, and meets Mr. Pedder's assertion that he cannot end his main there, by stating that its cost is provided for in the Rs. 6 85,000 set aside in Mr. Pedder's estimate for distribution mains.

Now, as the nearest point of the Tulsi distribution system is 2½ miles away from Chinchpoogly, this charge cannot be made out of that item. The piping, therefore, which connects Chinchpoogly with this point, must either be considered as a part of the main proper, or appear in Mr. Crawford's estimate as a separate item.

The nearest point of the proposed Tulsi system to which Mr. Crawford's main at Chinchpoogly could be connected, is at the Grant Road Bridge—a distance (I have before noted) of 2½ miles beyond his proposed termination. I have, therefore, made an addition to the cost of the main as shown in Estimate B, which would be due to his extra length of pipe.

The remaining items in the two estimates correspond, and therefore call for no comment from me.

The diameter of a main to carry the Tulsi and Ewoor water together, and which is the same as the top of Malabar Hill, would have to be 30 inches, and the total cost, including laying, will be Rs. 22,30,480 against Rs. 17,43,000 as required by the condition of Colonel Fife's Committee, *viz.*, Rs. 4,87,000 only beyond what we now require from Tulsi. There can be little doubt that, in anticipation of the water-supply being extended by the addition of Ewoor, the main with the larger diameter should be adopted at once. There will be no difficulty in curtailing and controlling the discharge in the storage reservoir to the limit of a 22" main.

In the comparisons which have lately been made between the Tulsi scheme, as proposed by Mr. Aitken and Major Tulloch, with the present proposal, particular stress has been laid on the vast difference between the cost of the respective schemes. It should, I think, be pointed out that in these comparisons the item of 6½ lakhs for distribution, which is included in the present scheme, has been entirely omitted from the former schemes; and that, if this and other items included in the cost of the latter are added to the former, the difference between the totals will not be found to be much.—I have, &c.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

29th March 1875.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that Colonel White had pointed out to him that Mr. Crawford had left out the item of 20 per cent. for contingencies, which in his (Mr. Pedder's) scheme was set down at Rs. 5,92,000.

The Chairman said he was obliged to Mr. Pedder for first calling him, and the fact alluded to added force to the criticism of Mr. Crawford's figures. If Mr. Walton was correct it showed that Mr. Crawford's estimate, although put before them with the best intentions, was chiefly remarkable for its mistakes. He (Mr. Currey) did not know that he need go through the notes which Mr. Walton had written but he (Mr. Currey) would refer to a remark on page 3 of Mr. Walton's paper as to a larger main. The suggestion there made was that they should have a thirty inch main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill instead of one of twenty-two inches. All he (Mr. Currey) could say was he had given the best consideration in his power to the question since the offer was raised, and although his opinion might not carry much weight with it he confessed he was not satisfied that sufficient reason had been shown why they should not provide for the extra supply this larger main. He should be disposed to regard this as a question of policy for the Council to decide rather than as a professional or engineering matter. His own feeling was that the requirements of water-supply from Ewoor was extremely distant, and that if they utilized the supply from Vehar and Tulsi they would be able to meet the wants of Bombay for a very long time to come, and they would really be doing as much as any need existed for at present. Further, if they had five laces to spend, they could lay it out better upon drains and sewers than upon a larger main for the possible benefit of remote posterity. Therefore, unless further and good reasons could be shown for the laying down of this 30-inch main he should not be disposed to support it. The question actually before the Council was resolution number 2. Well, if they would turn to Mr. Pedder's blue book, dated June 1875, they would find the scheme which existed for the Vehar-cum-Tulsi scheme very well put in Chapter IV. much better than he (Mr. Currey) could put it in the form of a speech, although, of course, the Chapter was too long to read. He gathered from it that Mr. Pedder, in tendering his advise, did so after having considered what Major Tulloch had stated with much clearness and

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A VENETIAN BALL IN PARIS.

[FROM CORRESPONDENT OF "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

PARIS, FEB. 20.

I HAVE just returned from Venice. Last night I was at the new Opera House in Paris up till midnight, watching Sangalli's elastic footsteps as she bounded across the stage in that prettiest of recent ballets, "La Source." This morning I am writing by the dull light of a dark winter's day, and as I look out of window I perceive that even the inveterate boulevard *flâneurs*—all wrapped up in furs though they be—are obliged to mend their usual sluggish pace in order to keep any life at all in their pallid veins; and it is too evident that I am in Paris again, and yet I have passed the interval between midnight and morn in a brighter, clearer, more southern atmosphere. "To Venice and back in one night" might have been printed on the delicate rose-tinted card which was sent to me some ten days ago. The invitation looked innocent enough: "M. Arsene Houssaye prie Monsieur —— de lui faire l'honneur de venir passer la soiree chez lui le vendredi 19 fevrier a 10 heures et demie." Cards thus worded rain at this moment in the capital, which is supposed to be given up to repentance in sackcloth and ashes; so they are simply answered, registered, and unnoticed until they fall due. But at the corner of this particular invitation was a note which spoke volumes to the initiated recipient. "Les femmes en domino ou en toilette de bal avec un loup." Memories of former balls at the Hotel Houssaye floated before the mind, and gave promise of a rare and characteristic *fete*. But no remembrances of previous entertainments could come up to the brilliance of last night's final effort. For there are to be no more of this description; family arrangements will for the future prevent the house from being thrown open for a large gathering of this nature. In no city north of the Alps but Paris could such an entertainment be carried out, nor could it be easily organised even here by anybody but M. Arsene Houssaye. In the first place, his home is admirably well suited for the purpose. The two hotels, which are situated next to each other in the Avenue Friedland, and are conspicuous for the highly contrasted ornamentation of the two exteriors—one being Moorish in character, the other Renaissance, and both remarkable for the richness of colour and beauty of form in the details—must be familiar, by sight, at least, to every visitor to Paris. These twin houses both belong to M. Houssaye. One he inhabits himself, the other he lets to an American gentleman, Mr. Stebbins, who possesses an extraordinarily fine collection of modern French paintings. Whenever these balls are given, communication is opened between the two houses, and the guests move freely from one to the other. Then there is no one in Paris who has influence in so many different grades of society as M. Houssaye. Received in the *grand monde* by reason of his social position and literary fame, he formed while he was director of the Theatre Francais friendships which he has of course kept up ever since. At his house the greatest of the "grandes dames" whose chroniclers and bard he is do not disdain, protected by domino and mask, to rub shoulders with actresses with whom they are not in the habit of associating on equal terms. A masked ball in the Avenue Friendland is what it used to be at the Opera in long-bygone times, and what it still is in certain palazzi in Italy. Last night's *fete* reminded me, for this reason, of a Venetian *ridotto*—not of a public ball in carnival time, but of a private *ridotto* where all the masquers are known to each other, and where intrigue and harmless fun are the order of the night.

The invitation was for half-past ten, but as the actresses cannot be present before one o'clock at soonest, and as I have a distinct recollection of having stayed on the last occasion till past six, I imagined that the majority of the guests would arrive late. But when I reached the house soon after midnight, I found a portentous array of overcoats arranged in the *vestiaire*, and the number given to me was 805. I learnt afterwards that 1,500 invitations had been issued, and that this formidable number had by no means exhausted the list of M. Houssaye's friends. Within the past few days he has received many hundreds of applications for cards, some from strangers, and some sent by telegraph from places as far apart as Brussels and Nice. To all applications the genial host has been reluctantly forced to send refusals, and the event fully justified his severity. The entire hotel was thrown open, but its four stories of apartments were insufficient for the guests. When I entered the principal gallery, on the first floor—a splendid room, the walls of which are completely covered with fine examples of the old Italian masters—I found it almost impossible to get through the serried mass of humanity. Among the men were to be seen the representatives of all that is most distinguished in Paris life. The short, thick-set, red-faced old gentleman who apologises for involuntarily pushing against you is Marshal Canrobert, who, by-the-bye, is always to be met at every important *premiere*. Opposite, sitting on a sofa between two fair *masques* who exhibit even more than they conceal is, M. Paul de Cassagnac, still radiant with the success of his acquittal from General Wimpffen's prosecution. Leaning against the mantelpiece is the Comte de Paris, in converse with an Orleanist Academician, but not so engrossed that he cannot exchange a word with a passing acquaintance, or retort upon some lady who takes advantage of disguise to speak ill of Louis Philippe's heir. For be it remarked that the ladies have the best of it on this occasion, and, as usual, they make the most of their advantages. A veiled figure bows, and asks if you have forgotten her. She says she is English, and, as she speaks with an adorably French accent, you are bound to believe her. On the arm of a well-known Russian appears a figure draped from head to foot in black, embroidered with golden designs, such as you see on an Egyptian mummy case. In her hair she wears a coronet of precious stones, and the face is so closely veiled that you cannot discern a feature. It is somewhat startling to hear whispered in a low rich voice "Prenez garde, votre femme est ici," and to turn round and find that the sounds proceed from this superb modern revivification, in the person of a distinguished Russian, of an antique "serpent of old Nile." You left your wife safely at home, but in good sooth if she were here you'd never find it out, and it unfortunately happens that at that very moment you were inducing a little peasant girl to talk. The figure is like that of a certain pretty French actress who used to perform in London, but you cannot make sure until you have heard the voice. You make your way through the narrow passage that leads from the home of the ancient masters to the gallery of modern paintings, and you find several secluded alcoves occupied by couples who seem to prefer private conversation to indiscriminate intrigue. Among the pairs I perceive a distinguished ambassador in close converse with a row of lovely teeth, but I forbear to mention his Excellency's station. Mr. Stebbins's *salons*, the walls whereof are covered with Meissoniers, Géromes, Fortunys, &c., is full; against a door leans the new Academician, Alexandre Dumas, surrounded by a group of admirers of either sex, and delighting all by his facile repartee. Prince Troubetzkoi remarks on the costume of a compatriot in such pure English that an American asks if "he's one of your colony here." General Fleury strikes you, as usual, by his likeness to the late Emperor, and then you observe that the number of Imperialists present outnumber other factions. But at the moment you make that mental observation you catch sight of M. d'Haussonville, an Orleanist *par excellence*, and behind him appears the jovial face of Tony Revillon, a Red among Reds. You hear your name mentioned, and, turning sharply round, you face two ladies so densely veiled in black that the husband of one and the fiance of the other would fail to recognise them. They relapse into intentional silence, but an involuntary exclamation in the soft Neapolitan dialect betrays their secret, which you pretend not to have discovered. Meet them to-night, challenge them with their presence, and they will deny it, for they are both princesses by birth. Ascending the staircase, you reach a mysterious apartment disposed on purpose for ladies to change their dominoes. Several brought as many as five changes, like the letter to puzzle their friends at home, they were determined to mystify. In the apartment is a painting which might be taken to symbolise the *fete*—a female figure entirely nude except for a mask concealing only the eyes and nose. In the majority of cases the disguise of the *femmes du monde* present is complete, but a Peruvian friend surprises me by instantly piercing through the most effectual disguise of those whom he happens to know. In his country ladies conceal themselves so effectually at certain festivals that they exhibit only *one* eye—no wonder that a man accustomed to such a trial of skill should be able to decipher riddles to which both eyes supply the key. Higher up we come to a room set apart for smoking, and here I find a few older *litterateurs* enjoying a cigarette; but for once tobacco has no charm. Still higher, and we reach a long gallery hung round with pictures, usually the study of M. Henri Houssaye, the son of the host, a famous Greek scholar, and the author of the best lives of Apelles and Alcibiades in the French language. The room is for the nonce devoted to refreshment, and here some of those actresses, whose disguise at the best is of the slenderest, don't scruple to lift the lace of their *loups* the better to imbibe champagne. At supper, indeed, much restraint is thrown aside. The stricter of the *femmes du monde* are gone, and the prettier of the ladies left are nothing loth to take off their masks; the rooms are *so* warm, it is so difficult to breathe, and, after all, a delicate skin was never meant to be long hidden behind black silk. Supper over, dancing begins at about half-past three! Metra's band has been playing since half-past ten, but until now there has been no room even to walk, much less to dance. And now the fun waxes fast and furious. The *reines de la rampe* foot it merrily, and the house is given up to the youngest of the guests. No rest for them to-night! for the late morning drives are the last revellers at this rare *ridotto* call their gondolas—I mean their cabs—and begin to dream of Venice just as Paris wakes to the new life of another working day.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VATICANISM.

(*Daily Telegraph*)

"Vaticanism" (John Murray) is the title of the pamphlet in which Mr. Gladstone renews battle with the antagonists who have been drawn into the field by his tract on the Vatican Decrees; and in thus returning to the charge he observes that the number and quality of his opponents, and the interest in the subject which has been manifested by the public of this and of many other countries, appear to show that the tract itself was not inopportune. Mr. Gladstone, in his answer to the writers who commonly allege that he has insulted the Roman Catholics of those kingdoms, and to those who being, like Dr. Newman, averse to the use of harsh words, complain that heavy charges have been made against the Catholic body in England, feels obliged to assert that not one of them has apprehended or stated with accuracy his principal charge. He says:

It is an entire, and even a gross, error to treat all affirmations about Rome as equivalent to affirmations about British subjects of the Roman communion. They may adopt the acts of Rome: the question was, and is, whether they do. I have done nothing to leave this question open to doubt; but I have paraphrased my monosyllable "Rome" by the words, "The Papal chair and its advisers and abettors." Unable as I am to attenuate the charges—on the contrary, I have rather to plead guilty to the fault of having understated them—I am on that account the more anxious that their aim shall be clearly understood. First, then, I must again speak plainly, and I fear hardly, of that system, political rather than religious, which, in Germany, is well termed Vaticanism. It would be affectation to exclude from my language and meaning its contrivers and conscious promoters. But here in my mind, as well as in my page, anything approaching to censure stops. The Vatican Decrees do, in the strictest sense, establish for the Pope a supreme command over loyalty and civil duty.

A very large class of Roman Catholics, Mr. Gladstone considers, think they receive these Decrees, and do not. They are involved in inconsistency, and that is dangerous. In like manner, he supposes, they would tell him that *when* he recites in the Creed the words, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," he is involved in inconsistency, and his inconsistency is dangerous. But to treat this as a heavy charge is, he remarks, inaccurate; and to treat it as an insult is preposterous.

Not even against men who voted under pressure, against their better mind, for these deplorable Decrees, nay, not even against those who resisted them and now enforce them, it is for me to utter a word of censure. The just appreciation of their difficulties, the judgment of their conduct, lies in a region far too high for me. To assail the system is the Alpha and Omega of my desire; and it is to me matter of regret that I am not able to handle it as it deserves without reflecting upon the persons, be they who they may, that have brought it into the world; have sedulously fed it in its weakness; have reared it up to its baleful maturity; have forced it upon those who now force it upon others; are obtaining for it from day to day fresh command over the pulpit, the press, the confessional, the teacher's chair, the bishop's throne; so that every father of a family, and every teacher in the Latin community, shall, as he dies, be replaced by some one more deeply imbued with the new colour, until at the last, in the majority of the whole Christian family, nothing shall remain except an Asian monarchy; nothing but one giddy height of despotism, and one dead level of religious subserviency.

Coming presently to deal with the words of "one to whom age and fame combine in assigning the most conspicuous place"—that is, Dr. Newman—Mr. Gladstone says:

Of this most remarkable man I must pause to speak a word. In my opinion, his secession from the Church of England has never yet been estimated among us at anything like the full amount of its enormous importance. It has been said that the world does not know its greatest men; neither, I will add, is it aware of the power and weight carried by the words and by the acts of those amongst its greatest men whom it does know. The ecclesiastical history of England shows us after judge that this secession was a much greater event even than the partial secession of John Wesley, the only case of personal loss suffered by the Church of England since the Reformation, which can be at all compared with it in magnitude.

A little further on, continuing to speak of the same great Roman Catholic leader, Mr. Gladstone adds the following panegyric:

I do not presume to intrude into the sanctuary of his present thoughts; but, by reason of that life and those works, it seems to me that there is something we must look upon with an affection, like that of Americans for those Englishmen who lived and wrought before the colonisation, or the severence, of their country. Nay, it may not be presumptuous to say we have a possessory right in the better half of him.

The letter to the Duke of Norfolk is freely dealt with, but in the same spirit of reverence for the integrity of the writer, who "at an ideal public dinner, would drink to conscience first and the Pope afterwards." Mr. Gladstone is satisfied with Dr. Newman's practical reservation of his command over his own "oriental and civil duty;" and on the same point he considers also that the pastoral of Bishop Clifford is all that can be wished. In fact, Mr. Gladstone, "cannot but say that the immediate purpose" of his appeal has been attained, "in so far that the loyalty of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in the mass remains evidently unattained and secure."

It would be unjust to Archbishop Manning, on whose opinions, in many points, I shall again have to animadvert, were I not to say that his declarations also materially assist in leading me to this conclusion; an avowal I am the more bound to make, because I think the pressure from which he draws them not less, if I were myself to accept them, would certainly much impair the guarantees for my performing, under all circumstances, the duties of a good subject. This means that the poison, which circulates from Rome, has not actually been taken into the system. Unhappily, what I may term the minority among the Apologists do not represent the *ecclesia docens*; the silent diffusion of its influence in the lay atmosphere; the true current and aim of thought in the Church, which now given up to Vaticanism *de jure*, and likely according to all human probability, to come from year to year more under its power. And here again the ulterior purpose of my book has been thus far attained. It was to provide that if, together with ancient and loyal traditions of the body, we have now imported among us a scheme adverse to the principles of human freedom and in its essence unfaithful to civil duty, the character of that scheme should be fully considered and understood.

With regard to the proposition that Rome had "refurbished her rusty tools," Dr. Newman had retorted that it was by means of these tools Europe was brought into a civilised condition; and had thought it worth while to ask whether it was Mr. Gladstone's wish that penalties so sharp, and expressions so high, should be of daily use. To this the answer is:

I may be allowed to say, in reply to the remark I have cited, that I have nowhere presumed to pronounce a general censure on the conduct of the Papacy in the middle ages. That is a vast question, reaching far beyond my knowledge or capacity. I believe much is to be justly said in praise, much as justly in blames. But I cannot view the statement that Papal claims and conduct created the civilisation of Europe as other than thoroughly unhistorical and one-side: as resting upon a narrow selection of evidence, upon a wrong appreciation of what that evidence imports, and upon an "invincible ignorance" as to all the rest. Many things may have been suited, or not unsuited, to rude times and indeterminate ideas of political right, the reproduction of which is at the least strange, perhaps even monstrous. We look back with interest and respect upon our early fire-arms as they rest peacefully ranged upon the wall; but we cannot think highly of the judgment which would recommend their use in modern warfare. As for those weapons which had been consigned to obscurity and rust, by answer to Dr. Newman's question is that they should have slept for ever, till perchance some reckoning plough of the future should disturb them.

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Turning again to the seductive pages of Dr. Newman, Mr Gladstone finds himself "breathing another air, and discussing, it would seem, some other Syllabus."

If we had Dr. Newman for Pope, we should be tolerably safe, so merciful and genial would be his rule. But when Dr. Newman, not being Pope, contradicts and nullifies what the Pope declares, whatever we may wish, we cannot renounce the use of our eyes. Females, who writes, as Dr Newman truly says, to curb exaggerations, and who is approved by the Pope, declares that every subject of the Pope, and thus that Dr. Newman is bound to obey the Syllabus, became it is from the Pope and of the Pope. "Before the Council of the Vatican, every Catholic was bound to submit to and obey the Syllabus—the Council of the Vatican has made no difference in that obligation of conscience." He questions its title, indeed, to be held as *ex cathedra*, and this is his main contention against Schulte; but he nowhere denies its infallibility, and he distinctly includes it in the range of Christian obedience.

On the first appearance of Mr. Gladstone's tract, he reminds us, Archbishop Manning instantly gave utterance to the following propositions, from which he has not since receded:—

1. That the infallibility of the Pope was a doctrine of divine faith before the Council of the Vatican was held.

2. That the Vatican decrees have in no jot or tittle changed either the obligations or the condition of civil allegiance.

3. That the civil allegiance of Roman Catholics is as undivided as that of other Christians, and neither more nor less limited.

4. That the claim of the Roman Church against obedience to the civil power in certain cases is the same as that made by other religious communions in this country.

Of these four propositions, Mr. Gladstone declares that he will accept them all, subject to the very simple condition that the word "not" be inserted in the three which are affirmative, and its equivalent struck out from the one which is negative. That is, he abides by his account of the contents of the Syllabus. Then, noticing that Archbishop Manning, in his able and lengthened work, had found space for a dissertation on the great German quarrel, but had not included, in his proof of the belief in Papal infallibility before 1870, any reference to the history of the Church over which he presides, or the sister Church in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to declare his purpose of enlarging and completing the statement briefly given in his tract. That statement was "that the English and Irish penal laws against Roman Catholics were repealed on the faith of assurances which have not been fulfilled."

Had all antagonists been content to reply with the simple ingenuousness of Dr. Newman, it might have been unnecessary to resume this portion of the tract. I make no complaint of the Archbishop, for such a reply would have destroyed his case. Dr. Newman, struggling hard with the difficulties of his task, finds 'that the statement of Dr. Doyle requires (p. 12) "some pious interpretation;" that in 1826 the clergy both of England and Ireland were trained in Gallican opinions (p. 13), and had modes of thinking "foreign altogether to the minds of the *entourage* of the Holy See;" that the British ministers ought to have applied to Rome (p. 14), to learn the civil duties of British subjects; and that "no pledge from Catholics was of any value to which Rome was not a party."

This declaration, Mr. Gladstone declares, involves all, and more than all, that he had ventured reluctantly to impute. "Statesmen of the future," he exclaims "recollect the words, and recollect from whom they came; from the man who by his genius, piety, and learning, towers above all the eminences of the Anglo-Papal communion; who, so declares a Romish organ 'has been the mind and tongue to shape and express the English Catholic position in the many controversies which have arisen' since 1845, and who has been roused from his repose on this occasion only by the most fervid appeals to him as the man that could best teach his co-religionists how and what to think." Mr. Gladstone recounts, *more fully than in his tract*, the pledges which were given by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to the Crown and State of the United Kingdom, and by means of which principally they obtained the remission of the penal laws and admission to full civil equality.

We were told in England by the Anglo-Roman bishops, clergy, and laity, that they rejected the tenet of the Pope's infallibility. We were told in Ireland that they rejected the doctrine of the Pope's temporal power, whether direct or indirect, although the Pope is, by the most solemn and formal manner asserted his possession of it. We were also told in Ireland that Papal infallibility was no part of the Roman Catholic faith, and never could be taught as part of it. Then came the after judge that this secession was a much greater event even than the partial secession of John Wesley, the only case of personal loss suffered by the Church of England since the Reformation, which can be at all compared with it in magnitude.

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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12 Do.	.....	5 " "

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C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.					
Do	do	12	Do	5	"

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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" SCOTLAND,	" PARIS,	

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INTEREST.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ecutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
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